

1015
K Great Britain and Ireland
Commissioners and trustees for
(i) forfeited estates.

(214)

112

The honourable the Com-
missioners of the Forfeit- } Appellants.
ed Estates.

George Lochart of Carn- } Respondent.
wath, Esq;

The Respondent's CASE.

l. s. d.

16 13 4 Ster.

THAT Robert Earl of Southesk deceased the 28th day of April 1674, gave a Bond of Pension to Sir George Lochart (the Respondent's Father) who was an Advocate of great Eminence in Scotland, for the paying of 300 Merks Scots yearly to the Respondent's said Father, his Executors, Administrators and Assigns, during his Continuance to be an Advocate, by two half yearly Payments, the first to be at *Martimas*, 1674.

That the Respondent's said Father continued an Advocate till the first of *January* 1686, at which time he was made Lord President of the Session in *Scotland*.

That the Respondent's said Father died in *March* 1689, leaving the Respondent his eldest Son and Heir, about eight Years of Age.

That *James* late Earl of *Southesk*, Heir of the said Earl *Robert*, being attainted by Act of Parliament, all his Estate was by several Acts of Parliament vested in the Appellants, for the Use of the Publick, subject to the Claims of lawful Creditors.

That the said Bond not being satisfied or paid, the Respondent, who as Administrator to his Father was intitled thereto, duly entered his Claim before the Appellants for the said Sum of 300 Merks, from *Martimas* 1674, to *January* 1686.

That this Claim coming to be heard before the Appellants upon the first of *September* 1719, they were pleased to disallow the said Claim, and dismiss it.

3^d of *March*
last.

That the Respondent thereupon appealed to the Court of Delegates, and their Lordships, after hearing Council for the Appellants and Respondent, were pleased on the 3^d of *March* 1724, to reverse the said Decree of the Appellants with this Quality, 'That the Respondent do make up proper Titles in his Person to the said Debt before he receive Debentures from the Appellants, and also give his Oath of Credulity or Knowledge as to any Payment made of the Debt acclaimed, and restrict the said Claim to the time Respondent's Father was made President of the Session.'

Against this Decree of the Court of Delegates, the Appellants have brought their Petition and Appeal, and pray the same may be reversed for these Reasons.

Objection I.

That the Bond claimed has never been put in Suit, nor any Proof made of any Demand, or any Diligence done upon the same by

by the Obligee or the Respondent, and therefore is presumed to have been paid and satisfied.

Answer.

That as the Bond in Question is admitted to be regularly executed, it is not to be taken away by Presumptions of any kind. If a Bond is not sued for in 40 Years after its Date, it is then barred by the Statute of Limitations, but if any Suit is commenced in that time, nothing can take away the Effect of that Bond but an actual proof of Payment; for as the Obligee is not obliged to sue, having the Original Bond in his Possession, is a Presumption of non-Payment; and if a Suit is commenced within 40 Years, the Obligee will be entitled to recover Payment.

9 Stat.

1718.

It is true, the Bond in Question was executed in 1674, and the last yearly Sum payable upon it became due in 1686, but the Respondent was 12 Years of the time an Infant; and it is expressly by Statute provided, *That in the Course of the said 40 Years Prescription, the Years of Minority and Lessage shall no ways be counted, but only the Years during the which the Parties against whom the Prescription is used and objected were Majors, and past 21 Years of Age*, and the Respondent's Claim being entered in the Year 1718, there was not full 19 Years after the last Payment became due on the Bond before such Claim was entered, inclusive of the Years the Respondent was under Age, nor above 32 Years from the Date exclusive of the time of the Respondent's Minority.

Objection II.

There is no Proof made of any Service by the Respondent's Father as an Advocate to the said Earl of Southesk deceased, and that being the reason for giving the Bond, the same ought to be proved.

Answer.

There is no Necessity of any such Proof, since Bonds of this kind are given only as retaining Fees, and are payable whether there be any Service or not; especially,

Since the very Recital of the Bond is for *certain good Deeds done and performed and to be done and performed, and is payable to the Obligee, his Heirs, Executors and Assigns during his continuing to be an Advocate*, which plainly shews any Proof of a Service was not necessary, and indeed in the Nature of this Case is impracticable to be had.

Objection III.

That such Pensions are usually paid annually, and so it's presumed to have been done in this Case, especially since at this Distance of Time it is impracticable to recover what Discharges might have been given for the same.

Answer I.

Such Pensions are seldom or never paid annually, on the contrary they are frequently and usually left unpaid for a great many Years together: And in the Case of Mrs. Black and Sir Peter Frazer, upon an Appeal, it was determined the Pension should be paid tho' a great many Years in Arrear.

II.

It's of no Moment that Discharges cannot now be easily recovered, for that will be an Argument against all Debts that are sued at any Distance of Time; and on the contrary, it is presumed that the Obligee having the Bond, the Debt is not satisfied unless Discharges are produced.

Objection IV.

That the Respondent refused to give Oath that he knew the Debt was owing.

The

(3)

Answer.

The Respondent was willing and offered to make Oath that no Part of the Debt due by the said Bond was paid to himself, and that he believed that the whole was still remaining unpaid; and the Decree of the Court of Delegates appealed against, does expressly direct that the Respondent should give his Oath as to any Payment to his Knowledge and Belief, which is all any Man can with Regard to Truth possibly make Oath of.

Since then the Bond is in possession of the Respondent, and the same is not barred by the Statute of Limitations, and the Respondent is willing to make Oath that to his Knowledge or Belief no Part of the Money thereby due was paid, he humbly hopes the said Decree of the Court of Delegates appealed against shall be affirmed, and the Appeal dismissed with Costs.

*N. B.**22 Lib. Ster.*

George Earl of Marishal, deceased the 10th Day of *March* 1673, executed a Bond to the said *Sir George Lochart*, reciting, That he having many Experiences of the sound and wholesome Advices and good Services done to him by his trusty and faithful Friend *Sir George Lochart*, Advocate, his ordinary Advocate and Counsellor in his Affairs and Business at Law, and being very sensible of the Trouble and Pains he is put to therein, and being desirous in some Measure to remunerate his Kindness, and trusting he will continue the same towards him, therefore he obliges himself to pay to the said *Sir George Lochart*, his Heirs, Executors or Assigns, 400 Merks Scots Money, in Name of Pension, yearly, in Time coming, during the said *Sir George's* continuing to be an Advocate.

*22 Lib. Ster.**3^d of March last.*

Alexander Earl of Callender, deceased the 11th of *February*, 1676, upon a like Recital, executed a Bond for paying to the said *Sir George Lochart* during all the Days of his Life-time, at least during his continuing to be employed in his Affairs, and until the said Pension should be recalled and discharged, the Sum of 400 Merks yearly. That the Respondent in like Manner claimed the several Sums due upon the said two Bonds; which Claims were dismiss'd by the Appellants: But upon an Appeal to the Court of Delegates, their Decrees were reversed and the same Decree made in these Cases as in the Case of the Earl of *Southesque*.

Both which Decrees are appealed against, and are by Order to be heard at the same Time with the other Decree for the Claim upon the Estate of *Southesque*, and the Respondent humbly hopes all the said Decrees shall be affirmed, and the Appeals dismissed with Costs.

C. TALBOT.

W. HAMILTON.

To be heard the fifth of February,
1724.

